THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA,
two DOLLARS per year, paya'le in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance $1.94 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 34
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 23

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	4w.	1y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$3.00	$5.00
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Three inches	4.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	12.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	15.00
Quarter column	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	14.00	15.00	25.00	35.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

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Associate Judges—I. R. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—D. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt.
Chief of Police—M. C. Woodward.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; R. R. Grey, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. F. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Shuyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev I. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

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Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

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JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK. I. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew,
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Feb 18, '76.

A. C. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in "ENT BUILDING," Bloomsburg, Pa., near Court House.
aug. 10, '77-1f

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

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Teeth extracted without pain.
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FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
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April 27, '77-tf

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Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,955,000

March 26, '77—y

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Jan 1, 1877.

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TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, SODA, &c., &c.
Orders will receive prompt attention.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1877,

the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, bounded by land of Daniel Nungesser, Abram Schweppenheiser and others-containing two hundred acres more or less.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the Town of Millinville, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by 2d street, east by lot of Joseph Masteller, south by 3d or Main street, west by lot of A. J. Buckalew, whereon are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in Millinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by —— street south by 3d or Main street, west by lot John of Keller, being 66 feet front and 220 feet deep.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in one lot of ground situate in Millinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by lot of John Keller, south by 3d or Main street and west by lot of Theodore Fedder.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in four lots of ground situate in the town of Millinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 3d or Main street, east by —— street, south by 4th street, and west by lot of Michael Knittle, containing one and-a-half acres more or less:

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Keller.

ALSO,

On all that certain lot of land situate in Briarcreek township Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Jesse Hicks, east by lands of Daniel Purcel, south by Susquehanna River, and west by land of D. A. Bowman, containing one hundred and six acres and 17 perches; on which is erected a Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Frame Barn and other buildings, all improved.

ALSO,

An Island in the Susquehanna River opposite the above and to be sold in connection therewith containing about 14 acres.

ALSO,

One other piece of land adjoining the above containing 43 acres and 8 perches described in two pieces as follows: one bounded on the east by land of late Stephen Thomas, south by Susquehanna River, west by Wm. L. Freas and north by the Canal, containing 39 acres and 27 perches. The other bounded by land of Mrs. Sponenberger, Daniel Purcell, Public Road, and the Canal containing 4 acres and 81 perches.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. L. Freas.

ALSO,

On the following described lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by an alley, east by Iron street, south by lot of Thomas Vannatta and west by lot of Jane McBride, being about one hundred feet front on Iron street and sixty-six feet deep on alley, whereon is erected a Frame Dwelling House, a Frame wagon-maker shop and blacksmith shop. Said lot will be sold to suit purchasers, either in the whole or in two parcels. One lot of about 50 feet front on Iron street, containg the wagon maker shop and smith shop, and the balance about 50 feet on same street, containing the dwelling house.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Crossley.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John Gearhart, on the east by land of Joseph Geiger, on the west by land of ——, on the south by public road, containing fifty-six acres more or less.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Yetter.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Madison township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: Bounded on the north by James Kitelen and Funston, east by Kinney Shultz, south by heirs of J. W. Girton and west by Wm. McNinch et. al., containing eighty acres more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Graham and William Graham.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north and west by land of Mary L. Hopper, on the south and east by public road, containing one-half acre more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William Hopper.

ALSO,

The following tract of land situate in Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Gideon elst, east by land of Jacob Girton, south by land of widow Gigger, west by land of Elias Gigger, containing twenty-six acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barnand out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Heist.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.
aug. 10, 77-ts

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Henry D. Knorr, Committee of Levi Miller, a lunatic, has filed an account in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia county, which will be presented to the Court for confirmation on the fourth day of September next and if no exceptions be filed within four days thereafter, the same will be confirmed.

Also the account of C. W. Miller, Trustee to receive and pay out moneys due on mortgages from Anna Miller and Levi A. Hidlay and J. E. Aikman to Levi A. Hidlay which will be presented to the Court at the same time and subject to the same conditions for confirmation as the above account.

Also, the account of E. J. McHenry, Committee of Weliver A. Kline, a lunatic, which will be presented to the Court at the same time, and subject to the same conditions for confirmation as the above accounts.

B. FRANK ZARR, Proth'y.
July 30, 1877—aug. 3-4w

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen the most beautiful new Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos Engravings and Art Works. A FORTUNE.
June 8, '77 June September and October J W & C.

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Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DRANE,
Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. cor. Fifth and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. jw & co aug. 10, '77-4w

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$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb. 14 '77 1yr.

Select Story.

MYRA'S MISTAKE.

Gilbert Gorham, at the age of 10, was left orphaned and destitute, and was taken into the tender care of his loving grandfather, and his Aunt Jane, a venerable spinster, whose severity was a most wholesome restraint on his grandfather's extreme indulgence. Old Mr Gorham being a man of enormous wealth his grandson and heir was the most favored of boys and youths, every whim of his boyish and youthful fancy being gratified as soon as expressed.

And so, when Gilbert had attained the age of 21, and blushingly announced his undying love for Miss Myra Wilbur, the belle of many watering places and seasons, and some five years his senior, his grandfather only nodded and said:

"Suit yourself, my boy; suit yourself."

So a magnificent diamond was slipped on Myra's finger, and Gilbert entered into a fool's paradise, blind to the fact that he was the dupe of an accomplished coquette, whose whole hard nature was incapable of a tithe of the love laid at her feet.

For, being sensitive, poetical and over-indulged, the boy made unto himself an idol, and, calling it Myra, worshipped it.

And the actual Myra, being eminently practical, worldly and mercenary, erected a gold idol of unlimited indulgence, and, calling that Gilbert, worshipped it.

Mr. Gorham, although he was old and feeble, took a carriage and drove from Fern Nook, the family country seat, into Poolsville, the town honored by Miss Wilbur's presence, and made a formal call.

After he was gone, Miss Wilbur, turning to her mother, made a strange speech for a maiden just betrothed, for she said:

"After all, mamma, a rich widow is better than a rich wife, for she can spend money then uncontrolled."

"Well, my dear?"

"I was only thinking that Gilbert told me once he was entirely dependent upon his grandfather, having nothing of his own while the old man lived,"

"It would be well, then, to keep in the old gentleman's favor."

Evidently Myra was of that opinion. She worked a pair of soft quilted slippers for the aged feet, she sent flowers and little dainty dishes to Fern Nook for dear Mr. Gorham, and she made herself a hundred-fold dearer to her infatuated lover by her delicate attentions to his relative.

Business connected with the settlement of a claim of his grandfather against the Government called Gilbert to Washington, early in the winter following his betrothal. There was the usual pathetic parting, and, with assurance of Myra's undying love the young man left Fern Nook.

After two months' absence, when he was preparing to return home, a telegram reacned him:

"Wait in New York to see me. Will put up at the Grand Central.

"JANE GORHAM."

Of all strange experience this was the strangest. His Aunt Jane leaving her home to visit the metropolis! Gilbert vainly tried to remember if she had been absent from home before, and, thoroughly bewildered, hurried to meet her.

His first surprise was to find her gentle and kind, all the grim severity of her manner gone. Her kiss upon his lips was tender as Myra's own.

"My boy," she said, "I have news for you that will distress you, but before I tell that I want you to listen attentively to some business details that were never of any special interest to you before. You have always supposed Fern Nook and the wealth that sustains it to be your grandfather's."

"And are they not?"

"No, my dear, they are mine. Your grandfather holds a life lease only of the house and half the income. The property was all his wife's and left to me, with the lease, as I said, to my father during life. While we were all one family and you the heir, it was quite unnecessary to make any talk or any fuss about the matter; but now it is as well to understand my rights and yours."

"Now?"

"Your grandfather, my dear, being, I charitably believe, in his dotage, has married—Myra Wilbur."

It was a crushing blow. Gilbert swayed to and fro in his chair, and then fell insensible.

His ideal poetic life was more real to him than the actual world about him, and he suffered acutely. But his aunt was the best of comforters, for, while she was full of tender sympathy, she was eminently practical, and with clear, forcible words she made him realize fully how unworthy was the idol he had worshipped.

With her own personal property she had also brought Gilbert's from their old home, and she took a house in New York, where both soon felt at home, returning no more to Fern Nook. Then, with true practical kindness, she persuaded Gilbert to allow her to buy him a partnership in a light business, and rouse him from his dreamy, sensitive moods, to active, natural life.

He might have become soured and hard but for the love of this old maid, who had never before let him read the tenderness of her heart. But while he suffered keenly his manhood developed, and he was a stronger, better man for his disappointment.

When Myra's name ceased to be a torture Aunt Jane made herself known to old friends of her girlhood, and gathered about her a pleasant social circle, where Gilbert was soon a favorite. There was no hint of the spinster's hope when she said quietly, "Any attention you can pay to Ella Rayburn will be very pleasing to me, Gilbert. Her mother has been my warmest friend in past years and we have renewed the old times most pleasantly. If Ella is like her mother she is a pure, sweet unselfish woman."

And Ella was like her mother, and was soon taken into Aunt Jane's close intimacy.

Still smarting under the past pain Gilbert was merely attentive to his aunt's young friend, and not yet realizing that a reality filling his old ideal was near him.

And while these old residents of Fern Nook were quietly gathering up broken threads of life, to weave a more perfect web of content, Myra Gorham was eating out her heart in bitterness. Instead of an old, indulgent husband, ready to humor every whim, to give her idolatrous devotion, she found herself tied to a querulous invalid, who had been accustomed to the unquestioning obedience and devotion of his daughter and grandson, and who exacted a similar care from his reluctant wife. In place of balls, concerts, and opera, the gay life of the metropolis, Mrs. Gorham found herself shut up in a country house, certainly sufficiently handsome and well appointed to meet the most fastidious taste, but lonely beyond endurance to the woman miles away from her own friends, and coldly ignored by the friends of the Gorhams, fully aware of her mercenary treachery.

Yet she endured as patiently as possible, till the old man, pining for Jane and Gilbert, sickened and failed visibly.

It was when all hope was gone that the young wife cautiously, but very plainly, urged the necessity of making a will. It seemed to her as it all the misery of life concentrated in the peevish reply:

"I have nothing to will. All the property belongs to Jane! I only hold a life lease in my late wife's estate."

"Jane!" gasped Myra, remembering the insulting terms in which she had intimated to that spinster that she preferred to reign alone at Fern Nook.

"Certainly! If Gilbert's father had lived he would have shared in the property, but it all reverts to Gilbert if Jane dies unmarried."

All Gilbert's? And might have been all hers.

Myra felt too stunned and miserable even to cry! So that all her base scheming, her feigned devotion had led her only to this, the beggared widow of an old man.

But after the funeral was over Mrs. Gorham made a few discoveries. First, all the deep black of her dress, with the fine white line of her widow's cap, the somber crape and soft snowy tarletan were most becoming to her brilliant blonde beauty. She studied her dress to its minute details and when it was perfect formed her new plans. In her late husband's desk she found $5,000 which she appropriated, leaving Miss Jane and Gilbert, who came to the funeral, to defray all expenses. She accepted Miss Gorham's offer of the use of the house for a year, and when she was left in possession unscrupulously sold many small but valuable articles there.

When the year was over, and Miss Jane Gorham once more opened her house to her friends, she was mute with consternation when one day a carriage, heavily laden with baggage, drove up to her door, from which alighted her father's widow, who threw herself into her arms, sobbing.

"Do not send me away. I am dying in the gloomy seclusion of my dear husband's home. Let me stay with you!"

She stayed, of course, Miss Jane's old-fashioned notions of hospitality were too strong to permit her to turn a guest away, even if uninvited and unwelcome. But she smiled grimly to see how Gilbert's face fell at the announcement of the visitor.

"She is my father's widow," said the spinster gravely. "So we must endure her for a time."

She was a most fascinating widow when she appeared at the late dinner, in a thin, black dress, all jet and trimming, with some knots of black ribbon in her profusion of golden curls. Her color was softly tinted as ever, her blue eyes as babyish and winsome; yet when her first evening was over she knew she had gained nothing in her effort to recapture the heart she had thrown aside.

But she did not despair. She sang the old songs that Gilbert had once heard with rapture. She varied her dress with laces, ribbons and jewelry, till its pretense of mourning was a mere mockery. She put herself in Gilbert's way with every dainty device of feminine needle work. She obtained permission to prepare his favorite dishes with her own white hands. And, as if to try his constancy, Miss Jane aided and abetted this scheme for her nephew's fortune and spoke but little of Ellen, never inviting her now to the house, so that Gilbert was forced to seek her more and more in her own home, and found her ever more lovely and winsome from the contrast with the idol he had proved to be clay. It was six months after the arrival of Mrs. Gorham in her step-daughter's house, when Gilbert, returning from a drive with Ella, met his aunt in the hall, and, clasping her in a close embrace, whispered very softly:

"Ella is mine! Wish me joy!"

"From my heart," she whispered back.

Radiant with joy and hope, Gilbert, after changing his driving-dress, hurried to the sitting-room, to tell Aunt Jane "all about it." He had absolutely forgotten their guest and it gave him an unpleasant shock, when he found her, seated in a low chair, busied about some wool work, that showed to great advantage her tiny white hands, glittering with jeweled rings.

She rose to greet him, and then, to his embarrassed surprise, she clasped her jeweled hands, and, bursting into tears, sobbed.

"Oh, Gilbert, do not look at me so coldly. I cannot bear it. I know I deserve nothing from you but contempt, but if you knew how sorely my mother urged me, how importunate your grandfather was, you would forgive me. I was insane with their persecutions, and I thought in my misery that I could still see you, and perhaps—some day—when I was free again—I——"

And here even her effrontery gave out, and she only sobbed convulsively. Taken by surprise, every gentlemanly instinct urged Gilbert to comfort this woman so recklessly offering him what it was once his fondest hope to possess. But his whole soul shrank from her, his manly, true heart was only outraged by her unwomanly advances.

Gravely he stood, looking down upon her as she shrank into the chair, sobbing and covering her face, and yet furtively watching him.

"Gilbert, speak one tender word to me," she implored; "say you do not dispise me."

But he did. He sought for words to convey his meaning kindly, and they would not come. Blushing like a boy, in his confusion and pain, he said gently:

"I am very sorry, Mrs. Gorham"——

"It used to be Myra," she sobbed reproachfully.

"True, but those were days that can never be recalled.

"You are cruel."

"I do not wish to be so, but I must be frank with you. The past is dead! Never can we revive that love that was once so very trifling to you."

"No, no; you wrong me. Alas for me it is my misfortune that I cannot conquer my love."

"But mine died when it was insulted and slighted."

Here Gilbert drew a deep sigh of relief at the appearance of Aunt Jane, entering the room behind Myra's chair. Mrs. Gorham did not hear her light step and sobbed:

"Your love cannot be dead, Gilbert. It will live again. Pity and forgive me."

"I will both pity and forgive you," said Gilbert, very gently.

But"—

"But," said Aunt Jane, in her hardest tone, and with her face set in rigid lines, "you forget, Mrs. Gorham, the law does not permit a man to marry his grandmother."

With a cry of rage, Mrs. Gorham sprung to her feet, but something in the cold, grave faces checked the torrent of wrath upon her lips, and she left the room.

The next day she terminated her visit, and loftily declined an invitation, sent three months later, to be present at the wedding of Gilbert Gorham and his gentle bride—Ella.

The Dread Test.

THE LAST TRIAL OF FIDELITY.

The reign of Napoleon, worried and ransacked as it has been by the writers of memoirs, recollections and histories, is a mine that still contains a multitude of rich, and as yet unexplored, veins. The history of the secret associations that sprang up during the latter days of the Empire, would form a most curious and interesting volume, and there would be no lack of material wherewith to fill it. The society of the United Brothers alone would furnish pages of the most intense and absorbing interest, while nothing could appeal more forcibly to the imagination than the strange and dramatic episodes connected with its existence and the details of its mysterious initiations. Perhaps a hundred incidents might be related as striking and well conceived as the following:

An officer of the French army, having incurred the suspicion or resentment of the Emperor, thought it expedient to abandon his country and take refuge in one of the Austrian provinces, and here he become advised of, and initiated into, a society, the object of whose formation was to hurl to the ground the Colossus, whose arm smote and governed the whole continent of Europe with a sceptre of iron. One day a letter was brought to him containing the usual signs and passwords of the society, and requiring him to repair on the following night to a secluded spot in the forest, where he would meet some of his associates. He went, but found nobody. The orders were repeated four times, at intervals of a few days, and four times the officer sought the appointed place, with no better success than at first.

On the fifth night of his appearance at the rendezvous, after waiting some time, he was on the point of returning, when loud cries suddenly arrested his attention. Drawing his sword, he hastened to the spot whence they seemed to proceed, and was fired upon by three men, who, seeing that he was unwounded, instantle took to flight; but at his feet lay a bleeding corpse, in which, by the feeble light of the moon, he in vain sought for tokens of animation. He was yet bending over the dead man, when a detachment of chasseurs, summoned, apparently, by the noise of the pistols that had been discharged at himself, came suddenly up, and arrested him as the assassin. He was loaded with chains, tried the next day, and condemned to die for his supposed crime. His execution was ordered to take place at midnight.

Surrounded by the ministers of justice, he was led, at a slow pace, by the light of torches, and amid the funereal tolling of bells, to a vast square, in the centre of which was a scaffold, environed by horsemen; beyond these were a numerous group of spectators who muttered impatiently, and at intervals sent forth a cry of abhorrence. The victim mounted the scaffold, his sentence was read, and the last act of the tragedy was on the point of fulfillment, when an officer let fall a word of hope.

An edict has just been promulgated by the government, offering pardon and life to any condemned criminal who should disclose the members and secret tokens of a particular association, the existence of which was suspected; it was that of which the Frenchman to whom these words were addressed had lately become a member. He was questioned, but denied all knowledge; they urged him to confess, with promises of additional reward—his only reply was demand of immediate death—and his initiation was completed. All that had passed was but a terrible trial of his fidelity; those who surrounded him were members of the society, and every incident that has been described, from the time of the first summons to the last fearful moments of expected death, was only a step in the progress of the fearful experiment by which they sought to determine the trustworthiness of the neophyte.

THE FIRST BATTLE IN WHICH THE OLD FLAG APPEARED.—One thing that gives interest to the battle of Bennington is the fact that it was the first land victory under the stars and stripes of the National flag. This flag had been adopted by Congress on the 14th of June of that year, primarily for the navy, but the army had already received it as their emblem also; and the Continental regiment of Seth Warner carried it in their fight on the 7th of July at Hubbardton, Vermont, with the advanced guard of Burgoyne's army—the only battle between civilized men ever fought on the soil of Vermont—but Warner's men were repulsed only to appear five weeks' later in time to help win the battle of Bennington, which was fought, as almost everybody knows, not on Vermont but on New York soil. The flag has been our flag for just one hundred years. "Long may it wave."—*Springfield Republican.*

A prospective father-in-law makes inquiries concerning his pospective son-in-law of a friend. The replies are of the most satisfactory character till the friend says frankly:

"Still I must admit that he has one grave defect."

"What's that? Does he play the accordeon?"

"He does not know anything about gambling."

"Why, that is not a defect, it is a virtue,"

"Yes, but you see he gambles all the same."

The Gatling Gun.

SOMETHING OF ITS HISTORY AND ITS INVENTOR.

The troubles of the past few weeks have brought the Gatling gun into special prominence on account of its wonderful shooting qualities. Although everybody knows that it is a most wonderful shooter, not much more about it is generally known. The inventor was an American genius, Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, who was born in North Carolina in 1818. He has been inventing all his life, and long before his Gatling gun was known to the world he had invented screws for the propulsion of water-craft, a machine for sowing wheat in drills, etc. In 1849 he graduated in the Ohio Medical College, and soon after he discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air, and also invented a double-acting hemp brake, which is still in use in some parts of the west for breaking hemp.

But Dr. Gatling's greatest invention is his Gatling gun, which is also known by the French name of mitrailleuse. This repeating machine gun was made in the years 1861-62, and at the first trial of the gun, in the spring of 1862, it fired 200 shots per minute. After making some improvements in its mechanism, the arm was submitted to trial by our government at the Frankford, Washington and Fort Mon

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 31, 1877.

THANKS.

We return our sincere thanks to the twenty-seven delegates who voted for us at the late Democratic Convention for Auditor General, as well as to those who proposed to do so on a second ballot had we remained a candidate. It was well known in the Convention that we were not a candidate, but it is a matter of pride that we received the solid vote of our Congressional and Senatorial Districts, as well as friendly votes from other sections of the State.

C. B. B.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The results of last week's Convention reached us too late to speak in detail of our candidates.

Hon. John Trunkey, the candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, is a native of Mercer county, Pa., forty-six years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and in 1866 was elected Judge of the Venango and Mercer district, and in 1876 was elected Judge of the twenty-eighth district (Venango county), over a strong competitor. He is regarded as one of the ablest Judges in the State, and his decisions have almost universally been sustained by the Supreme Court. He is deservedly popular with the people, and his election will be a credit to the State. His opponent, Furman Sheppard may well be proud of the endorsement given him, having been beaten by only one majority, and this too in the face of the fact that one Trunkey vote was cast without authority from an absent delegate, and the illness of Mr. Kalbfus prevented him from voting. He was also opposed by the rowdy element of the Philadelphia delegation, who feared him as much on the Bench as they have had reason to do while he has been District Attorney.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell, the nominee for Auditor General, is a native and resident of Bedford county, fifty-five years of age, is a lawyer by profession, and held a number of responsible positions, the duties of which have been ably and faithfully discharged. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate in the heavy Republican district composed of Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset county by a handsome majority. In 1862 he was a candidate for Auditor General, but was beaten by one vote. In 1868 he was a Seymour elector, and in 1872 a Labor Reform candidate for Governor, but withdrew in favor of Buckalew. He is a member of the present House. He is a man of great popularity, and has the universal esteem and respect of all who know him. Some of our opponents may censure him for his vote on the sale of the public works in 1857, but if *their* friends voted in good faith for the passage of that measure, Mr. Schell it is presumed did the same. While we did not approve of his acceptance of an outside nomination, it would seem that he withdrew his name when he saw it might endanger the regular ticket.

Col. Amos C. Noyes is a native of New Hampshire, but for thirty years past has been a resident of this State. He is a man of energy and ability, and from splitting staves at $13 per month has worked his way up to be one of the largest lumber dealers in the State. He looks even yet, at the age of fifty-nine, as though able to swing an ax more effectively than the average men of twenty-five years. He has been four times elected to the Legislature, and is now a member of the Board of Public Charities. In his hands the finances of the State will be well cared for.

HESTER, TULLY AND McHUGH.

During the summer paragraphs have been floating through the newspapers to the effect that the case of Hester was being prepared by the counsel to the overlooking of the defense of Tully and McHugh. The paragraphist has written under an entire misapprehension. He should know:

First—That Hester, Tully and McHugh were indicted together, arraigned together, and tried together.

Second—That every exception to the competency and truthfulness of the principal witness, Dan Kelly, enures to the benefit of the three defendants alike.

Third—That the exception to the general offer of the existence of and their membership in an organization called the Mollie Maguires covered the case of the whole three equally.

Fourth—That the evidence which bore upon them separately was as carefully considered as that which bore upon them collectively.

Fifth—That the writ of error to the Supreme Court embraces equally all three, and the paper book will be printed, the errors assigned and the argument prepared in the interest of all three alike.

Sixth—That the prominence of Hester in the community enabled the Commonwealth to bring more testimony against him than against Tully and McHugh.

Seventh—That Hester has one point in his favor which does not obtain in either of the others: to wit, his former imprisonment, indictment, arraignment and discharge.

Eighth—That if the case against Hester fails the others will collapse.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
BROCKWAY & ELWELL.

The Journal of Commerce, one of the most considerate newspapers in the country, and usually sound in its views, does not cease in its opposition to having the railroads put under Government control, saying that "their management would then be only transferred from the companies themselves to Congress, and the latter body might prove, as it has often proved before, incompetent to judge of the needs of commerce, and easily swayed by bribes and prejudices. Experience might show that the country had only exchanged one set of capricious tyrants for another. What guarantee does Congress give us, from its history of railroad legislation, that it would perform this new function with intelligence and justice to the many interests concerned? We distrust a body which for many years has made up so bad a record in this one department of law making. All that saved the last Congress from wasting millions on railroad subsidies was the contrary hauling and pulling of the different lobbies."

Senator Morton is slowly improving.

OUR PLATFORM.

Below we give in full the Platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy. It is broad enough and strong enough to hold every honest man in Pennsylvania. The now acknowledged fraud by which Hayes stole the Presidency is justly condemned, Legislation for corporations is severely censured, and a protest entered against further land grants and subsidies. As to the labor question, the true distinction is drawn between the rights of labor and capital. The readoption of the financial plank made at St. Louis last year, and on which Tilden was elected, showed infinite good sense. True, Mr. Farquahr, of Schuylkill, attempted to incorporate the heresies of his father-in-law, Frank Hughes, but the Democracy were not going to repeat the blunder of Erie, which overwhelmed the party with defeat, nor adopt the views of a man who last year did his utmost to defeat the party. Read

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania and its delegates in Convention assembled do declare:

First. That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a crime against free government, which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forbore contest upon the first offense, will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

Second. That the immediate happy effect of the application by the federal administration of the Democratic policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States, simply vindicates our frequent protests against the previous violation of the reserved rights of the several States to exercise all powers not delegated to the general government by express constitutional provision.

Third. That the purpose to reform the civil service which has been proclaimed by the present administration is like its adopted "Southern policy," a confession of the failure of radicalism, and a just tribute to the Democracy, which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of corrupt officials.

Fourth. That capital combined in corporate organization has been too highly favored by both State and federal legislation, and its demands for large returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of the laboring and business interests of the country. We oppose further enactments for its special benefit at the expense of other interests. Labor and capital should have no cause of antagonism, and they should be left free to adjust their own relations. The right to contract freely exists for both parties.

Fifth. That we accept the admonition of Jackson in saying concerning standing armies as dangerous to free government in times of peace, "I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power." Accordingly the increase of the federal army and any attempt to employ it as a partisan agent of federal authority or for interference with the sovereign rights of the States, will receive the continued earnest opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Sixth. That the deprivation of employment of many thousands of industrious citizens and laborers, and the deep distress of themselves and families enlist our hearty sympathy, and we declare in the language of Jefferson, the founder of our party, that "a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to follow their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned," is the hope of the people in adversity, and their security in prosperity; and that under such a government, which it is the duty of the Democracy to maintain and perpetuate, any resort to force or to violation of law, or invasion of the rights of person or of property, to redress grievances is needless and at war with free institutions, under which the only rightful remedy is by frequently recurring elections of Representatives of the people in State Legislatures and in the federal Congress to accomplish the will of the majority, which should be accepted as the voice of all.

Seventh. That many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress, and by attempting to gratify their desires we have, as the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, man against man, in fearful commotion, and therefore the grants of the Legislatures of the States, or by Congress of the exclusive privileges and the establishment of odious monopolies under the pretext of public benefit, or of justice to certain sections of the country, are direct assaults upon the equal rights of the people; and as these monopolies have been contrived to enrich the few, whilst a large number of the people are reduced to want, the Democracy of Pennsylvania protests against subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation, as legalized plunder of the tax-paying industries of the country.

Eighth. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental laws of this Commonwealth, which govern all else within our borders; and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and the people.

Resolved, That we hereby affirm and adopt the financial resolutions of the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

FINANCIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1876.

We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace have taken from the people in federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption; that instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

HIGH TREASON.

Dr. Beckley, a Post-Master, dares publish the following against his Chief—General Key: Of course he is too patriotic and *loyal*, to ever love a rebel:

A GEORGIA VIEW OF MR. KEY'S SPEECH.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says: "Postmaster General Key was a Colonel in the Confederate Army, fought bravely, was a Democrat, claims to be yet, and voted for Tilden. In New England, as a Southern man, he stultifies himself and the people he pretends to represent. Mr. Hayes and the rest apologize for his presence among them, and Mr. Key arises, and with abject humility, continues the apology, and talks about 'erring brothers' of the South and 'repentant sinners.' We really wish he would stop all this funkeyism and shameful misrepresentation of our people. The Southern people, do not feel they have erred' nor have they repented. They are proud of their past, and regret nothing save the noble hearts that fought for the lost cause, and went to death for it. They have accepted the inevitable as Mr. Hayes was forced to adopt Democratic policy in the removal of troops from State houses. They will keep their plighted word, and, under the Constitution, are as true as any section of our land. They do not accept the truckling sentiments of Mr. Key when in the North, for they glory in the past, and hope to make the future worthy of it."

THE SPEECHES AT THE CONVENTION.

The terse and vigorous addresses made by "Uncle" Jake Zeigler, and Hon. W. S. Stenger, should find a response in the heart of every honest man. We give them in full. Mr. Zeigler said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—You will admit that my selection as temporary President of this Convention has not been effected through any special solicitation upon my part. I can, and do, therefore, the more sincerely return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me.

Heretofore it has been customary for those selected to occupy like positions to embrace the opportunity thereby afforded to give expressions to such opinions as they entertain, not only on such subjects as come before the Convention over which they preside, but on many other subjects. This I deem impolitic and unwise. This Convention is abundantly able to adjust, in a satisfactory manner, all such questions as are likely to come before it, or if it is not, its inability I apprehend would not be materially assisted by any opinion that the presiding officer might entertain. [Laughter.]

Indulge me for a moment or two. The time is come when the party of whatever name or whatever character must practice what they preach. [Cheers.] Hereafter promise means performance, and the Democratic party in this Convention, acting on that principle, I apprehend, will be able by its action here to go home to those who sent us here in the conscious conviction that we have discharged our duty. [Cheers.] The powers of a Republican government are intended to be exercised in the interests of all, and therefore the Democratic party has ever been averse to the granting of special privileges except where the demand for them has been originated in public necessity. I do not mean by this that the Democratic party is opposed to progress. We are opposed to that sort of progress which seeks the accomplishment of ends more through inordinate cupidity than for the general welfare. Gentlemen, true progress is not a hot house plant forced into an unnatural growth by the application of artificial means; it is a plant of steady growth, rooted in the principles of justice and right and diffuses its rich fruit over all. Neither is the Democratic party a party which seeks the achievement of power, or the maintenance when achieved by disreputable means. The Democratic party is a party which seeks power through the channels of principle, and it intends never to achieve power in any other way. [Cheers.] There comes a voice from the past—a voice from the fathers of Democracy—to this Convention calling upon them by their actions to pursue a policy that will be promotive of the public peace and order, the prosperity and happiness of the people, and the perpetuity and stability of Republican government. [Cheers.] Let us, then, be animated by that noble and patriotic spirit which seeks the good of every one Let us go back—not as the Republican party will be compelled after a little while to go back and see how the executive, legislative and judicial powers of the government have departed from those great Democratic truths which constitute its very life. I say let us be animated by that noble and patriotic spirit; and if we do, our action will be well.

It is near fifty years—near half a century—since I commenced to battle for this great Democratic party. I saw it in the zenith of its power; I saw it in its minority, its weakness—but in everything, whether adversity or prosperity, its principles were ever the same eternal truths which are the only hope of a free people. [Cheers.] I do not intend to detain this Convention. This speech is simply from my heart; therefore, I return to you my heartfelt and sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. [Cheers.]

For permanent chairman, Hon. W. S. Stenger, of Franklin county, was chosen.

Mr. Stenger said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred in calling upon me to preside over your deliberations. I congratulate you that we meet to-day with a full representation from every district in the state.

There is one striking peculiarity about the Democratic party,—it never *dies*. [Applause.] Other parties may rise and fall, come and go with the ideas out of which they were born, but the Democratic party lives on because its principles are the principles of the constitution. [Applause.] Defeated—lain out for dead—defrauded [a voice, "That's it"] [applause] it may be, but nevertheless our opponents may as well take notice that, judging from its vitality and recuperative power in the past, while the earth lasts, like seed time and harvest Democratic Conventions will not cease. [Applause.] Defrauded, I say, because I am not unmindful of the fact, gentlemen of the Convention, that while I speak to you to-day the chair of Washington and Jefferson, is filled by a man who was rejected by a quarter of a million of a majority of the American people, and by a majority of the electoral votes of the states. [Tremendous applause.] The wisdom of a recent Democratic policy has been vindicated most marvelously by the Hayes administration. Let me call your attention to two points: In 1874 a Democratic majority was elected to the lower House of Congress and they instituted a plan for the adjustment of the difficulties of the country on the basis of retrenchment, economy and reform in every department of the government. Steadfastly and steadily they adhered to that policy, opposed all the way through by a solid front on the part of the Republican gentlemen of the House; and the result to-day is that $60,000,000 have been saved by that very policy to the people of the country. Not a Republican newspaper in the land but said that the Democratic House has crippled the government; not a Republican orator in the land but said that the Democratic House is cruel to the employees of the government. But what do we find? The financial Secretary of the government goes to Ohio the other night and makes a speech to the people there and claims credit for the Hayes administration because in the last month they have dismissed from the treasury and customs service of the country nearly one thousand of the employees, compelled by the retrenchment of the Democratic House, claimed credit for by the Hayes administration! [Applause.]

Another point: The policy of the Democratic party has been to remove from the southern states the army of the United States. Why? It was felt just as experience has demonstrated, that if the army was once removed not only peace but prosperity would come to the southern states; that the paralysis of trade and the derangement of the business interests of the south would cease, and that in the future they would march on to prosperity. So the Democratic House stood firm as a stone wall against the proposition that the army of the United States should be paid for remaining in the southern states unless a provision were engrafted upon the bill that they should not be used to sustain any illegal, bogus governments in the south. Democrats in the Senate and House were a unit for the army bill with that provision included. They were a unit against it unless that provision was included. And now all over this country the gentlemen upon the Republican side are ringing the changes in favor of Mr. Hayes' administration because he adopted the Democratic policy in that particular, and withdrew the army from the south and left them to manage their own affairs in their own way. Another case compelled by the Democratic party claimed credit for by the Hayes administration.

Now, gentlemen of the Convention, I do not propose to detain you any longer. I shall follow the example set by my venerable predecessor—perhaps he will not allow me to say venerable in years; I say venerable in Democracy—in that you are perfectly competent to deal with the questions that are brought before you for your action. All that I have to say to you is, that I invoke upon your deliberations the utmost harmony and good feeling. But why should I do that in a Democratic Convention? The Democratic party is the party of law and order, because I conceive that in all the history of this world there is no grander spectacle than that exhibited by the great Democratic party of last March in quietly submitting, for the sake of peace and order and the preservation of our free institutions, to the most monstrous outrage and usurpation that has ever disgraced the annals of American history. [Tremendous applause.] I can only say that the act of the electoral commission which placed Mr. Hayes in the Presidential chair is a foul stain upon the national honor which all the rain in the sweet heavens cannot wash out. [Applause.]

Gath says: "The feathers of patronage that Schurz may pluck from Conkling would only strip that game cock the cleaner for the fight."

The Juniata Building and Loan Association vs. Saml. Mixell and Wife.

A married woman may unite with her husband in executing a valid mortgage to a building association on her separate property, to secure his debt to the association, including premium and fines.

Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county.

Opinion by Sterrett, J. June 4th, 1867.

The mortgage on which the *scire facias* in this case issued, was executed and acknowledged, in due form by Mixell and his wife, to secure a loan which he, as a stockholder, procured from the Juniata Building and Loan Association. It cannot be doubted that it was competent for Mrs. Mixell to unite with her husband in executing a valid mortgage on her separate property to secure his debt to the association, and the only question is, as to the amount of his indebtedness. If, under the facts found by the jury, he is liable for the amount of the loan, including premiums, fines and interest on premiums, his indebtedness at the date of the verdict has been ascertained to be $450.38, but if he is not liable for premiums and fines, it was only $313.28. The difference between these sums is the subject of controversy.

The special verdict of the jury finds, *inter alia*, that the loan was made without inquiry by the plaintiff as to to the purpose for which the funds were to be used, and without stipulation or condition as to how they were to be expended, and that they were, in fact, applied by Mixell to the payment of his debts.

In view of these facts, the learned judge was of opinion that the association had no right to enforce the payment of the premiums and fines; that in making the loan under the circumstances found by the jury, the association transcended its authority, and was not entitled to recover any part of the premiums and fines, for the reason that they were usurious, and accordingly he entered judgment for the lesser sum found by the jury. In this we think there was error.

The fourth section of the act of April 12th 1859, makes it the duty of officers of such associations to offer, at stated times, the money on hand, and loan the same in open meeting to the stockholder who shall bid the highest premium for the preference or priority of loan; and the sixth section declares that no premiums, fines or interest on such premiums shall be deemed usurious, and the same shall be collected as debts of like amount are now by law collected. We have recently held in Wolbach and Wife v. The Lehigh Building and Loan Association, these provisions do not apply to borrowers who are not members of the association, or who are not *sui juris*, and incapable of acquiring membership therein; but the language of the act is too plain to admit of any doubt that, as between the association and its members, the intention was to legalize the payment of premiums and fines, and preserve such loans from the taint of usury. In Seldon and Wife v. The Reliable Savings Association, 2 Weekly Notes, 782, it is said, that in a *scire facias* on a mortgage given by a member of the association, "It is no defence to say that the borrower has only received a certain sum, for the difference between that and the face of the mortgage is presumptively the premiums which the act makes legal."

There is nothing, either in the letter or the spirit of the act, or the charter of the plaintiff in error, that makes it the duty of the association to inquire for what purpose loans are being obtained, or to require any stipulation from the borrower as to the use he shall make of the money, or in any manner to supervise or control its disbursement.

The first article of its constitution declares that the association shall have such object and exercise such powers as are conferred by the act of April 12th, 1859; and the fourth article makes it the duty of the officers to hold stated meetings, at which the money shall be offered for loan upon the conditions and according to the directions and provisions of the fifth section of the same act. It thus appears that the charter authority of is coextensive with the power conferred by the act under which the association was incorporated.

The learned judge is, no doubt, correct in saying that cases of extreme hardship sometimes arise under the operation of the law governing building and loan associations; but it will, perhaps be found that they are generally traceable either to the fault or misfortune of the parties themselves, rather than to the law under which the associations are organized. Whether this is so or not, if there is anything wrong in the law the Legislature must be appealed to for correction of the evil.

The judgment of the Court of Common Pleas is reversed, and the judgment is entered on the special verdict, in favor of the plaintiff, for four hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-eight cents and costs, with interest from April 21, 1877, the date of the verdict.

D. Stewart Elliott and *A. King, Esqs.*, for plaintiff in error.

John Mower and *J. B. Cessna, Esqs.*, for defendants in error.

How Mr. Gowen Means to Treat the Miners.

With regard to the adjustment of wages of coal miners for August, Mr. Gowen writes to the committee as follows: "We have received notice that three of our collieries have been drawn among the five to determine the rate of wages for August. Under our agreement with the men the price of coal of the preceding month establishes the rate of wages for the succeeding one, and thus the wages for August would be based upon the price of coal in July, which was probably the lowest of the year. As there has already been some advance of prices in August, and will probably be a much larger advance in September, and as our men have behaved so well during the recent troubles, I feel disposed to give them the benefit of the advance of prices as they occur, and not to take advantage of the strict terms of our contract, under which we would have the right to pay August wages based upon July prices. We will, therefore, not make any return at the usual time of July prices, but if the men continue to behave as well as they have done, we will, at the end of August, return the higher prices of that month for the month of August, and so on during the year, and I have but little doubt that the individual coal operators will unite with us in this course."

Clothing the Three Months' Regiments.

On Saturday Governor Hartranft visited Washington and obtained permission from the President and Secretary of War to have the clothing for the two regiments of three months' volunteer militia made at the Schuylkill Arsenal and furnished to the State at Government prices. The result of this will be that there will be no contracts awarded, but the articles will all be made from goods carefully inspected, and the material and workmanship will be up to Government standard, and the men will be well clothed. From 1600 to 2000 complete outfits will be furnished, under the direction of Captain John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, U. S. A., and Mr. Frank S. Johnson, chief inspector of clothing of the Arsenal. Work is to be commenced immediately on these uniforms. The military uniforms made at this Arsenal took the first prize at the Vienna International Exhibition, and those furnished the State of Pennsylvania will be of the same quality as the ones then exhibited.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1877.

Mr. Hayes and party returned on Friday and all expressed themselves as much pleased at the cordial reception given them. There was, to be sure, a great deal of gush on the part of the people, and some of what Artemus Ward called "slopping over" on the part of Mr. Hayes and his companions. The next political tour will be through Ohio and Kentucky, and will be in time to have its effect on the coming elections there. It would be in better taste, on his part to keep out of the State until after election.

Messrs. Wells and Anderson of the Louisiana Returning Board are here. These melancholy examples of official neglect are said to be here for the purpose of forcing the Administration to protect them, in some way, from the consequences of their frauds in so manipulating the vote of Louisiana as to make the Administration passable. Had they but served their country with half the zeal with which they served their party, they would not now be begging at the hand of their creature, for protection from the penitentiary. By the way it is a little curious that various Democratic papers and politicians are just now worried by the fear that legal attempts will be made to undo the work of these men, Anderson and Wells as secure to Tilden and Hendricks the offices to which they were elected. The N. Y. *World* is especially troubled, and the Republican, whom the Democrats of Maine made their candidate for Governor, argues the question in favor of Mr. Hayes very ingeniously.

The *National Union*, ex-Congressman Lynch's daily, is announced for September 10th, and as an independent journal, with Republican leanings. There is something a little indefinite about this last statement, but the general understanding is that the paper will support the Administration.

Most of the North Carolina politicians who have been elbowing each other at the hotels have gone home, having failed to get from the Administration the consideration they thought they deserved.

Dr. Chancellor, a man of standing and note in Maryland has made an examination of the places of confinement and the public charitable institutions of the State, and has made a report upon their condition which ought to have the earnest consideration of every citizen. Unquestionably the Doctor has colored his picture of the evils connected with many of the institutions, but there is enough of undoubted truth in his report to demand attention at the hands of the press and the authorities. I know of no State in which the country press is more able, independent and influential, and to them we must look for the creation of a public sentiment which will remedy all that is found to be wrong. The Doctor's startling statements will stimulate inquiry from other States, too, doubtless to the improvement of all such institutions. In this District it is found that whenever men or women are arrested on Saturday afternoon, they are confined in a cell until the Police Court opens on Monday morning, without any food except such as our underpaid policemen are able to bestow on them in charity. Of course if a prisoner has money he is allowed to purchase food, but most of these parties are poor vagabonds who have neither friends nor money.

Secretary Sherman is putting up a fine and expensive row of brick houses here. The District Commissioners have expended enormous amounts of money in improving streets around the Secretary's unoccupied land here and have thus added immensely to his wealth. It seems a pity that such things should be done in days of reform like these.

An ex-detective of the Pension Office is making damaging charges against the present officials of that Bureau. He sends them to Schurz, but as the Secretary takes no public notice of them the detective publishes them. This morning one of the present detectives replies. To-morrow we shall hear from the answer again. The Secretary's neglect to take action himself has so far prevented any exposure, but he will soon see that, whether he desires it or not, damaging exposures will be made. They seem to be already at hand.

SEMINOLE.

Unlucky Luzerne.

A MOB OF MASKED MEN COMPEL THE MINERS TO QUIT WORK.

Saturday night a large party of masked men marched stealthily to No. 6 breaker, belonging to the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company, at Ashley, Luzerne county, and with fierce threats of violence and the exhibition of firearms and other deadly weapons compelled the engineers and miners to stop work and draw the fires. This accomplished, the gang went to the house of every man who worked in the day shaft and who were asleep in their abodes. The mob aroused them, made them come out into the moonlight, and with loaded pistols placed at their temples compelled each man to take a solemn oath not to work any longer in the mines. In the meantime the greatest consternation prevailed in the otherwise quiet locality.

The affair occurred at midnight, when everybody was asleep. But the news of the startling demonstration of the masked men flew from house to house, and in less than twenty minutes the whole neighborhood was up and out of doors discussing the event. Aside from the bold action on the part of the mob there were many terrible threats from under the masks to intimidate those who had gone to work in the mine mentioned.

In the morning not a miner dared to enter the colliery, although they were guaranteed protection by the company. The engineers went below, however, and started the pumps. A captain in the twentieth regiment of the State militia, who, with his company, has been on guard for some days, says that hundreds of men are drilling nightly in lonely localities. These men are all strikers. What their object is can, of course, only be conjectured.

The Democratic Victory in Kentucky.

Returns from all but seven counties show that at the recent election in Kentucky Tate, Democrat, for Secretary of State, received 94,701 votes, and Trabue, Republican, 20,453, giving Tate a majority of 74,248, which the returns from the remaining seven counties will increase to upward of 75,000. All the State Senators but one are Democrats, and the Republicans have only fourteen members of the House of Representatives. The Republicans gain three Representatives and the Democrats five Senators.

Critical Condition of the Pope.

The *Times'* correspondent of Rome telegraphs: I have received from ordinarily trustworthy sources information that the Pope is suffering great prostration and has barely strength to attend to any business. A camarilla commands at the Vatican and acts in the name of the Pope. Intrigue has commenced, which is preparatory to a crisis, and some of the Cardinals are holding meetings to provide for any emergency.

Rioters Found Guilty.

THREE OF THE EASTON STRIKERS CONVICTED OF OBSTRUCTING THE MAILS.

Three of the Easton rioters, who were arraigned on Monday in the United States District Court, charged with obstructing the United States mails, were tried in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and convicted before Judge Cadwalader. The punishment provided by the act of Congress for their offense is a fine of $100. John Hart, an ex-fireman of the Lehigh Valley Road, was the first placed upon trial. It was alleged that on July 26, at South Easton, he and a large crowd stopped a train of the Lehigh Valley Road to which a mail car was attached. Hunt informed the conductor of the train that he represented the committee appointed by the strikers, and that nothing but the engine and the mail car could pass that point. No threats were used, but when an attempt was made to start the train several parties jumped aboard and uncoupled the cars. Mr. Goodman, superintendent of the railroad company, ordered that the engine and mail car should not go through without the rest of the train. Hunt then telegraphed to the Postmaster General at Washington referring to the refusal of Mr. Goodman, and offering to furnish a conductor, engineer and engine to take the mail car to its destination. He also said: "We do not hold ourselves responsible for the obstruction of the mail." The reply from the department came in these words: "Railroad companies are not compelled to carry mails on any but regular trains." This view of the law was subsequently confirmed by Judge Cadwalader in his charge to the jury, which was as follows:

"The Constitution provides for the establishment of post offices and post roads, and it remains with Congress to authorize the mode by which the mail shall be carried. That body has entered into contracts for the carrying of the mail with railroad companies which have been specially organized for the transportation of passengers and goods. It is the usual way to carry the mail on trains bearing passengers and freight, and Congress has made it an offense to obstruct the passage of mails which are being transported in the conventional way. The defendant manfully telegraphed to the postal authorities, stating that he did not wish to obstruct the carrying of the mail, but I think he has made a mistake. If you have any doubt of his guilt, however, you will give him the benefit of it, but I can see no grounds for any such doubt.

The jury conversed among themselves for several minutes, and failing to come to an agreement the foreman asked permission to retire.

Judge Cadwalader quickly replied: "Gentlemen, the law is clear, and if you believe the evidence—the uncontradicted evidence—the defendant is guilty."

Several members of the jury still held out apparently feeling disposed to favor the prisoner. Finally the twelve were marched out of the court room, but they returned in about half an hour and rendered a verdict of guilty. Isaac Bennett and Wm. Weiss were next tried and convicted of obstructing a mail train at South Eason on the morning of July 27. Bennett cut the bell-rope leading into the engine and assisted in coupling the cars previous to the shifting of the train to a side track. Weiss boarded the train with the crowd, and entering the engine ran the cars upon the side track. No testimony was offered by the defense, and upon the rendering of a verdict of guilty in both cases the court adjourned.

The threat made at Cincinnati by Jewett, the secretary of the Louisiana Republican State central committee, that in certain emergencies he would expose the manner in which Louisiana was carried by doctoring the returns of supervisors, contains a good deal more than appears on the surface, and some of the circumstances at least are known to several persons. After the election the supervisors of East and West Feliciana sent in their returns without protest, each ridiculing the idea of protesting on account of intimidation. The Democratic majority in East Feliciana was 1,743 votes, as cast in the regular boxes, and over 400 cast in other boxes by men deprived of registration, owing to the absence of the supervisor. This brought the Democratic majority up to some 2,200. In West Feliciana it was about 600. When it was found that Hayes' election depended on the State, all the power of the Republican chiefs was brought to bear on these two supervisors, as the State could not by any means have been carried for Hayes unless their parishes were thrown out. The fact that there were no Republican votes cast in East Feliciana made a good case on its face for the Republicans. The supervisor of West Feliciana made a protest after the time required by law. The supervisor of East Feliciana made a general statement of affairs as they had been reported. He refused to swear to this report because it was mere hearsay, and he did not know that it was true. This was afterward changed to a regular intimidation protest, a jurat attached and the parish thrown out. Threats were made that if he exposed the cheat he would be imprisoned on trumped-up charges, and both of them were assured by a member of the Republican visiting committee that they would be provided for, and a letter guaranteeing this given them. The closing chapter of this transaction is a curious one. The supervisor of West Feliciana had possession of this letter. He was shot down in cold blood after the inauguration and the letter mysteriously disappeared. The supervisor of East Feliciana left the State. Let Jewett speak, by all means.—*Times*.

Going for Hughes.

The Hon. Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, cannot endorse the Democratic platform. Nobody supposed he could. His antagonism to the Democracy was discounted in advance. He has been straying after strange gods and seems to have been utterly perverted from the true faith. He opposed the election of Samuel J. Tilden last year and it was therefore not to be expected that the Democracy could do anything to win him back this year. Honest money and a tariff for revenue he cannot abide, though Jefferson, Jackson and Benton were sticklers for them. It is clear that the Democracy must part forever with the Hon. Francis. He has become "trooly loil," too, for he declares that among other abominable things of which the Democratic State Convention has been guilty, it has committed the party to "the support of the heresy of secession." This is news to those who cannot read the platform between the lines like keen-eyed Mr. Hughes.

Good bye, dear Francis! Stand not on the order of your going, but go at once, nor halt at the half-way house of the "Greenback" or "Workingmen's" party which has been betrayed and bargained off to the Republicans from year to year by the demagogues and charlatans who have controlled it, but find your way straight to the camp of the enemy, where you naturally and properly belong.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.

That Fraudulent Bargain.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES BY A FRIEND OF PACKARD.

Gen. Jewett, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana, is in Cincinnati, and a reporter of the *Enquirer* had an interview with him. The reporter said.

"Then the bargain hasn't been lived up to?"

"I notice," said the General, musingly, "that Packard isn't Governor any more. Now, what was Packard's status in the Louisiana business? He received more votes than Mr. Hayes, more votes than any of Mr. Hayes' electors. I was Secretary of the Republican State Committee, and helped to go over the figures of the election. But first I must tell you that we have a different mode of counting our votes down there from that followed by you here in the North."

"Yes, I have been led to believe that, from what I have seen and read during the last six or eight months."

"A very different plan," he went on to say. "We have a law that provides for certain Supervisors of an election and certain other officers, but you must bear in mind that our laws draw the line that a simple ballot is not an expression of a voter's preference unless it is done voluntarily without coercion on the part of anybody else. To ascertain if that be the case is the function of our Returning Board. They decide what are legal votes and what are not legal. If they are not legal, it's the duty of these officers to make their protest within a day of the closing of the polls."

"Yes, so I've understood; and the illegal votes are the Democratic votes generally."

The General appeared to take no notice of this remark, but went on to say:

"Now, when the votes were cast last fall for Governor and President there were some parishes where the Supervisors of Elections made their protests that the votes had not been cast legally—that is to say, that coercion had been used—and others where they did not. Now, I happened to be in a position where I was allowed to keep an account of those votes, and I happen to know that by them Mr. Packard was elected and four of the Hayes electors also. The other four electors, who had the majority, were for Mr. Tilden. So something had to be done, and Mr. Sherman and Mr. Garfield were consulted as to what that something was."

"And so the bargain was made that you speak of?"

"Exactly. These gentlemen want to make it out that Packard had to come in attached to Hayes's coat tail. It was nothing of the sort. It was a big struggle to get Hayes in on Packard's coat tail."

"Well, what was the bargain—were Anderson and Wells to control the Federal appointments?"

"Yes, that was part of it. There was more than that, though. They will see Sherman down at Washington, and he will hear from them then."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—J. Madison Wells and Tom Anderson of Louisiana have not yet turned up here, although Pitkin and others of their friends expected them last night. A number of telegrams and letters await Wells at Willard's Hotel. The object of his visit North at this time is to see how far Secretary John Sherman proposes to protect him against the indictments hanging over his head for forgery. It is surmised here that Wells may have gone to Mansfield to have an interview with Secretary Sherman at that place, to avoid the publicity of such a meeting at this point. Major Joe Burke of New Orleans is here, and the general speculation is that there will be fresh installments of Louisiana Returning Board scandal unless the Administration does something forthwith to save "Old Mad" and his wicked associates.—*Boston Post*.

Every little while we hear something interesting about John Sherman. The last bit connects him afresh with Gen. Thomas C. Anderson and "Gov." J. Madison Wells of Louisiana Returning Board memory. These worthies were in Cincinnati on Monday, and left there on the evening of that day for Washington. It has leaked out that the two left New Orleans for the purpose of meeting John Sherman in Mansfield on the evening of the delivery of his speech, but were detained. Sherman, it is intimated, made a bargain with Anderson and Wells in connection with the vote of Louisiana. John has not been as prompt in carrying out his part of the programme as he might be, and his two friends have come North to see about it.—*Cleveland Plaindealer*.

Concerning the Jews.

C. E. Ryder, a correspondent of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, has been writing in defence of the Jews. Some one has replied, when the correspondent, in a second article, pays the following just tribute to that people:

"I say again we are indebted to the Jews for their wonderful literature, if for nothing else. Think of it. It has ennobled human thought and enriched human language, so that in ideas and in expressions the world is richer, because prophets spake, and psalmists sung, and apostles argued, and poets pleaded; for what? To make men wiser, holier, happier, higher in aspiration and conception, in life and love and praise. The old books which inspired Israelites have penned, and faithful Israelites have guarded, given and maintained, have been a very mine of wealth to every succeeding age. The fine gold is there out of which the meaner industry of smaller men has manufactured the ornaments which our modern civilization still feels it an honor and an advantage to wear. No chaplet has been woven for a poet's brow, in which you will not find flowers which grew first in Jewish soil.

"Take out the Israelitish element, and history is dwarfed into a few chapters, all its grand introductory revealments, and all its concluding prognostications torn out and cast away.

"I will add nothing about religion. I will just remark that it is, indeed, a thing to be thankful for that we have the Jewish history to tell how "Righteousness exalteth a nation and sin is a reproach to any people." I can, if called for, give not only obligations of the past, but clearly show that we are every day reaping benefits from the presence and existence of the Jewish people."

Gough and Murphy.

What an excessive unpleasant amount of clap-trap may be rung into a good cause! Nobody denies that temperance is good and the drunkard an abomination, but sometimes temperance executes antics quite as unaccountable as the wildest freaks of intoxication. The spectacle of Mr. Gough preaching a funeral oration over a bottle of whisky and dashing it to the ground, and Mr. Murphy smashing it with a spade and then digging a hole and burying it, as they did at the Fair Point Sunday school assembly, was

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.53 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO OUR DEBTORS.

It is not at all pleasant to be constantly calling on those who owe us, to pay up, but it is an absolute necessity. You have received notice after notice to which you have paid no attention whatever, and it therefore becomes our duty to inform you that on the 1st of October many of you will owe us for two years subscription, at our advertised rates $2.50 a year when not paid during the year, or $5.00. To all those who pay up before October 1st we will make a deduction of the extra half hollar, making it $2.00 a year, but all that are not paid by that time will be charged in full $2.50 a year. You can save a dollar by paying now. To all those who are in debt to us for advertising and job work we say your bills must be settled. Many of you have waited six months and some a full year without paying a cent, and we can wait no longer. After October 1st interest will be charged on all accounts over ninety days old, in full after that time. There are a number of accounts that will be placed in a justice's hands for collection if not settled *at once*.

Our reason for this is that we have a *large payment* to make on the COLUMBIAN office on the 1st of October and must therefore collect some of the thousands of dollars standing on our books. If we do not meet our obligations when they come due, we will be put to costs and trouble, and this we are not willing to do, when we have on our books several times the amount needed to pay all our debts.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

must be raised by the time mentioned, and if this appeal does not bring it, we must try something else for WE MUST HAVE MONEY.

tf.

Every Democrat who desires to see the full vote of his party polled this fall will do well to remember that:

Thursday, Sept. 6, is the last day for being registered.

Not a moment is to be lost.

Not a name should be omitted from the registry lists.

Promptness and thoroughness in this particular *now* are essentials which will bring good results, as well as avoid regrets in the future.

Northumberland county now wants an additional law judge.

Court begins next Monday. A capital time to call at this office and pay up.

NEW GOODS in to-day at the BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT STORE.

Please read article headed "To our Debtors." If the coat does not fit you, don't put it on.

For the handsomest bouquet we have seen, we are indebted to Mrs. M. P. Lutz and Miss Belle Niles.

Many of our citizens went up to camp meeting at Conner's woods in Centre township last Sunday.

Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier late of Bloomsburg will preach in the Reformed Church next Sunday morning.

One of our townsman captured a black bass on Saturday last, measuring 17 inches in length and weighing 2lb 9 oz.

Professor S. J. Coffin who occupies the chair of Mathematics in Lafayette College, spent a few hours in town on Monday last.

FINE POTATOES.—M. C. Sloan has raised some of the largest and finest potatoes we have ever seen. They are of the Peerless stock.

Farmers—It is to your interest to call at the 99 cent store when in town.

Babies are *the* institution and should be guarded from attacks of Colic, Flatulence, etc., by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Mrs. F. P. Kelly who was injured by the fall of a building in Lightstreet has nearly recovered under the skillful care of Dr. D. T. Krebs.

As a delegate to the State Convention Miller has no equal. True, he had no credentials, but he voted early and often, and always for the right man.

Rev. W. W. Case, and wife of Hamilton Square, N. J. visited his old friends in this county last week. He looks as fresh and hearty as he did seventeen years ago.

Wesley Bodine, who at last court walked from the Sheriff's premises pending sentence, has voluntarily returned, and is now an inmate of the jail again. We do not know whether it was his conscience or stomach that induced him to return.

Esquire Murphy, of Centralia, reports that business is inclined to look a little up in that borough. Dr. Provost's colliery and the Hazel Dell colliery are working full time and there is fair prospect of the Continental being started in the near future.

Camping being in vogue Messrs. Horace Walter, Joseph Robbins, John K. Marshall, George Scott and H. J. Clever spent some ten days at the mouth of Roaringcreek chasing black bass, and drinking in country air and spring water. They enjoyed both.

The benfit of advertising was never better illustrated than the notice in a cotemporary that "James Roberts has a fine patch of melons and has presented us with fine samples." The next day after the issue of that paper Mr. Roberts had no melons for sale.

"Bric-a-Brac at the BLOOMSBURG NINETY and NINE STORE.

A telegram from Canton, Pa. of the 29th inst. says that "E. L. Davenport, the tragedian, is breathing his last. He has bidden adieu to his family." If this be true it will be sad intelligence to many, for his friends were legion.

A dispatch dated Salt Lake City August 29th announces the death of Brigham Young at 4 p. m. that day. Nothing but good should be said of the dead, but in this case that cannot be done. He has been a curse to the nation for years, and a more hardened old reprobate never went to his final punishment.

The Hughesville *Journal* says the barn and contents, of Peter Schug, residing at the foot of the North mountain, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, the 15th inst. It is thought Mr. Schug lost his entire crop of grain and hay. It is not known whether any stock perished, or whether there was any insurance on the property. It was evidently struck by lightning. Mr. Schug was formerly a resident of Scott township, in this county.

STUDENTS—Furnish your rooms with Brackets, Chromos, Shelves, and hundreds of articles to make your rooms pleasant at the BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT STORE.

There will not be any United States court at Williamsport in October, the officials finding that the appropriation will not be sufficient to hold court there and go on with the regular sessions in Pittsburg. The cases usually tried in Williamsport will be disposed of in Pittsburg.

The *Republican* is urging the appointment of a Sealer of Weights and Measures. The appointment would have to be made by the Governor. Is'nt there a large sized African under that wood-pile? The law already provides for the punishment of any one using false weights or measures.

If the tax payers actually intend to hold a Convention, there should be a full delegation, and represented by able and thoughtful citizens. If there are no wrongs to redress, it will add strength and confidence to our county management to so declare; if there are any, they should be exposed and remedied.

Bizby of the *Index*, we enjoy his effusions sometimes, but can't he let up a little on that squad of soldiers stationed at Plymouth? He may never have seen any before, and other material for locals we know is scarce, but 24 items in one issue about "soldiers" are too many, as a war correspondent. Joseph wouldn't hurt you!

Vesuvius (the world's great safety valve) again threatens an eruption—always uncontrolable by human effort. Eruptions of the physical system, as Boils, Pimples, etc., are Nature's safety means to warn the sufferer that his blood needs entire purification—most quickly and effectually accomplished by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

A Novel Building Association is about being started at Mechanicsburg. It embraces a membership of five persons, viz: A lumber dealer, a brickmaker, a carpenter, a mason and a plasterer, each individual member furnishing the necessary material and mechanical labor for the erection of five houses, each taking a house as a remuneration for his services.

We do not know whether it is true or not, but the rumor reaches us that Nevin of the *Leader*, in anticipation of becoming a Murphyite, resolved to test his powers of endurance by abstaining from cigars and,——well cider until 12 o'clock *M*. It is said that during that forenoon he was constantly singing.

"How tedious and tasteless the hours."

Mr. William Cadman and a young lady from this place, while on their way to camp on Sunday last, were thrown down the embankment opposite the residence of S. Hazledine, by the horse becoming frightened. The occupants horse and carriage were securely entangled in the fence, and but for the timely assistance of others might have been seriously injured. The young lady received slight injuries.

Under the laws of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware the season for shooting reed birds will open Sept. 1. The Delaware marshes are a favorite locality. Number 9 shot is recommended as being the best, although professional gunners are very generally adopting the breech loader, with cartridges. Rail are superior in flavor to reed birds, and are considered to be in the best condition early in October.

Benj. Reese, aged 16 years, son of Edward W. Reese, was drowned at Nanticock Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. He was fishing from the comb of the dam and falling in was carried over. Before he could be reached by the boys who were with him he had floated down into deep water, where he sank and was not found until 7 o'clock last evening.—*Record of the Times.*

PUBLIC SALES.

Henry W. Vanderslice administrator of J. H. Vanderslice deceased will sell real estate in Mt. Pleasant townshsp, on Saturday September 1st. Same day in Roaringcreek township James Keiffer, committee of Daniel Gearheart will sell real estate.

See advertisements in other columns.

THE NEW WING.—The stone work on the new wing of the Hospital for the Insane, at this place, is already up to the third story and by another month the structure will be ready to receive the roof. This wing, when erected, completes the stonework of the Asylum, and when the interior is fitted up the Asylum will be finished. The Hospital will then furnish ample accommodations to from six to seven hundred patients.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

The painting of the new work at the Court House offices, was let by contracts on the 23rd inst. Bids were as follows:

Daniel Miller,	$30.00.
H. C. Menagh,	28.75.
Ed. Searls,	25.50.
Wm. F. Bodine,	29.99.
John Dodson,	15.50.
Thomas Gorey,	29.65.
Wm. F. Ritter,	18.00.

John Dodson took the contract at his bid.

A new trial has been refused in the great coal case of Prevost vs. Gorrell, tried in Pittsburg. The action was brought for damages by water to the colliery of Dr. Prevost, in Conyngham township, said water running from the mines of Gorrell, on the opposite side of the ravine. Five weeks were occupied in the trial of the cause, and the verdict of the jury was for the plaintiff for the sum of $128,808,61. The jury who passed upon the facts seem to have paid but little attention to them.

On Monday afternoon of this week Mrs. Sarah A. Dill, wife of Rev. H. G. Dill, of this place, departed this life. Mrs. Dill has been a sufferer for many years, but she bore her pains and troubles with Christian resignation, and has gone where suffering is unknown. Deceased was the mother of Senator A. H. Dill. Rev. Wm. H. Dill, Edward Dill, Esq., M. Reese Dill, Esq. and a daughter, who died some ten years since. She was an earnest, consistent member of the Methodist church, and was loved and respected by all who knew her.—*Journal.*

The President's civil service order got around to Columbia county last week. When the Republican county convention met Colonel C. G. Jackson and D. A. Beckley, one of whom is post-master at Bloomsburg, resigned as delegates to the State Convention, and Frank Stewart and M. M. Brobst were chosen. An effort was made to get a resolution through appointing delegates for next year, but this did not succeed, doubtless because there is not now a very cheerful prospect that there will be much use for delegates next year.—*Phila. Times.*

The Normal School opened last Monday with the most encouraging prospects. There are up to this time about sixty boarders, and more are on the books who have not yet arrived. The attendance of day scholars is also large. A number of young ladies residing in town who have been away at boarding schools for the past year or two, have concluded that our home school affords advantages that are not excelled by any other establishment, and will remain here to complete their studies.

We have given some account of the members of the new Faculty, in a former issue. They are all here, and each one seems specially adapted to the work assigned. The future of the school appears brighter than ever before.

THE LAW OF VAGRANCY.—The law requires all persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways or other roads to beg or gather alms, and all persons wandering abroad and begging, who have no fixed place of residence in the township, ward or borough, to be arrested as vagrants, by the constable or other officer of the peace, upon notice to him by any inhabitants of the township, or in his own view. It also provides for a commitment of such vagrants for not less than thirty days, nor more than six months with liability to labor under orders of the directors of the poor.

Subscriptions received at this office for the International Review, a unique and cosmopolitan magazine, and the only popular *Review* published in the city of New York. It is published 6 times a year, its style of manufacture is superb, and each number contains 144 broad octavo pages of valuable original contributions by the best European and American writers, on social, political, scientific, religious, literary and artistic matters of living interest to everybody. Recommended by the best writers and thinkers of the age. Price $5,00 a year, delivered at your post-office. Specimen Copy, $1,00.

July 27 1m.

DIED.—It is with sincere regret that we announce, this week, the demise of Wm. Yorks, Esq., which occurred at his late residence in Cooper township, this county, on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Yorks was well and favorably known throughout this and the adjoining counties as a man of sterling worth. He was a gentleman of genial manners, of sound judgment strict probity, and those qualities which mark the useful citizen. Besides, he was a man of tender feelings, which were best shown in the family circle in the devoted husband and affectionate father.

Mr. Yorks at one time served a term as one of the Commissioners of the county and in that position acquitted himself of his duties in a very creditable manner. He also long held the position of Justice of the Peace. At the time of his death he held the position of Vice President of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Middle Pennsylvania, in which office he had served for several years. Peace to his ashes. Other men could have been better spared.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

OUR COUNTY'S CREDIT.

The credit of Columbia county never was questioned, and we gladly publish the following from cotemporaries, adding that our county at present is out of debt.

LOW RATES OF INTEREST.—We have been informed that the bonds issued by the Columbia County Commissioners to the amount of $50,000 for the new county jail, payable in coupon bonds, numbering from one to six years, are being rapidly taken at 4 per cent. interest. This not only proves a plethora of money, but in addition the confidence felt by the investors in the ability of that county to meet its obligations.—*Intelligencer.*

The Commissioners of Columbia county propose to borrow $50,000, for which they offer bonds of the county bearing 4 per centum interest and having 10 years to run. If Columbia county can borrow at 4 per cent. Lycoming county should be able to refund her debt at a rate somewhere near that figure.—*Luminary.*

A SUBJECT FOR BLAINE.—An outrage has been committed on two of our "American citizens of African descent," in violation of the XVth amendment, perhaps, to which Radical organs should call the attention of Blaine, Sherman and Morton. A camp-meeting has just been held at Headly's Grove, in Huntingdon Township. Two white men,—Harris, the auctioneer, and Fred Widmeyer of this place, had a stand there, for melons, ice cream, and other doctor-in-all purposes. But Bob Stewart and Brewer, being also religiously inclined had set up a barber shop on the grounds for the accommodation of the ministers. Now it so happened that Widmeyer had a load of goods to convey from here to camp, and Harris was to walk. He learned, however, that Bob Stewart was going to the same destination, and that Brewer was going along, and they were to "ride and tie." He proposed to make a third partner in the arrangement, which proposition was agreed to. Stewart rode as far as Buckalew's when Harris claimed his turn, and mounted. After trudging a mile or two Brewer became anxious to ride, but he didn't see the horse. Could Harris have lost the road? They did not solve the question until they reached Headly's Grove, the following day, foot-sore, hungry, dusty *and mad!* There they found the horse and Harris. Scriptual texts did them no good after that.

THE DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

A late number of the *Legal Intelligencer* contains the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the rights of President and Associate Judges which will prove of considerable interest to many of our readers. In the case of the Glamorgan Iron Company vs. Joseph Snyder, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, Justice Woodward in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court on the 11th of June last, said:

"For many purposes the associate judges of the several counties of the Commonwealth have formed a most useful class of public officers. In the absence of president judges their services have been almost indispensable where formal judicial action in vacation has been required in the current practice of the courts. Wherever two or more counties have constituted a district, their local knowledge has been found to be an essential aid in adjusting questions relating to the value of property, to appointment of minor officers, to bail, and to the selection of viewers, appraisers and inquests in the Orphan's Court and Quarter Sessions. In the minor details of the business of the Common Pleas also, president judges have been able to rely safely on their judgment, integrity and business experience. But in the conduct of jury trials they have usually not sought to interfere, and usually their interference has not been invited. The purely legal business of a court of original jurisdiction must be subject to the control of a single judge, if efficiency, promptitude and official responsibility are worth maintaining. If the deliberately formed purpose of a president judge may be thwarted and overturned by action on the part of his associates, which must necessarily be illconsidered, and may often be prejudiced, rules of law will be subordinated to individual caprice. The president is the constitutional head of the court, under responsibilities to the community, which a court of review can always enforce, and hedged around by duties and obligations, for the performance of which no other guaranty is needed than his regard for his own professional reputation. The fact that in Pennsylvania there has been no failure in the due discharge of those duties and obligations, is adequate proof that the exercise of supervisory and appellate jurisdiction by associate judges is, to state the conclusion in the mildest form, entirely superfluous."

We propose borrowing $50,000, to pay for the New County Jail, in sums of from $8,000 to $10,000, monthly as needed. Payable in coupon Bonds, running from one to six years. $8,000, to be paid each year. Bonds to be of not less than $100. Those desiring to take loans should inform us of the amount of Bonds they want and when the money will be ready. We will want some on the first of September and of each following month, until the whole loan is completed.

We do not feel warranted to offer more than four per cent. interest. The first loan will be for six years. By order of

SILAS W. MCHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
J. E. SANDS,
} Com's.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. Aug. 15, '77.
aug. 17-2w Attest: WM. ERICKBAUM, Clerk.

Dog Days.

HOW THEY CAME TO BE SO, AND ALL ABOUT IT.

The 25th of July marks the commencement of the dog days, when Sirius, or the dog star, is supposed to control the elements for a period of forty days, until the 5th of September. We give the American computation of the epoch: The English almanacs set it down as commencing on the 3d of July and continuing till the 11th of August. The name of this season is derived, as is well known, from Egyptian astronomers, who gave it the name of dog days because Sirius or the dog star then rose with the sun, and their united influence was the occasion of the extreme heat and the disease incidental to those days. The ancient dog days were forty in number, twenty before and twenty after the rising of the star, and they commenced on the 4th of August and extend to the 14th of September. It is therefore easily understood that modern dog days have no no reference to the rising of Sirus or any other star, as it was by mere accident that the rising of Sirus coincided with the hottest season of the year in the times and countries of ancient astronomers. The time of its rising depends upon the latitude of the locality where it is observed, and is later every year in all latitudes on account of the procession of the equinoxes. In time this siar will rise in the dead of winter. The universal use of the term "dog days" is a noticeable illustration of the pertinacity with which a word is adhered too long after its original significance is entirely lost. Dog days to the superstitious ancients marked a season of burning heat, blighting drought and desolating pestilence, ignorantly associated with the heliacal rising of the brightest star in the heavens, whose malign influence could only be propitiated by gifts and sacrifices. Dog days to modern nations simply indicate a period, like the one to be anticipated for a month to come, when, as general features, fog and moisture are abundant and, combining with midsummer heat and a lifeless and enervating condition of the atmosphere, produce a season of general uncomfortableness. Fortunately for human endurance there are intervals in which bright days intervene, for in the physical world no line and plummet mark out a succession of days in which each shall be a repetition of the others.

John Hall, a colored man, living at Robertsport, Liberia, has written to his son Geo. at Pottstown, Pa., of whom he had not heard for twenty years, the family having been sold apart. The father is engaged in coffee-raising and has a grove planted for each of his sons, whom he wished to join him in "their natural country!" He writes that to emigrants from this country who moan to stay, the American Colonization Society will furnish a free passage, six month's provisions, a town lot, and five or six acres of land when they arrive at Monrovia.

Business Notices

Fish at Cost for cash at Silas Young's Store, Light Street. Aug 24-3w*

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Canton Flannel at 8 cents a yard and upward at Clark & Wolf's.

Cocheco and all other best makes of Calicoes 7 cents a yard at Lutz & Sloan's.

Job lot of bleached Damask Towels at 50 cents per pair and other grades with a new lot of Turkey Red and White Table Linens at Clark & Wolf's.

Cheapest place for Groceries in town is at Creasy's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

New lot of cheap Grosgrain Ribbons and New Silk Bows at Clark & Wolf's.

New stock Domestic Paper Fashions expected at I. W. Hartman's. Send for a catalogue.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Buy your Writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

Ladies' Thread Silk Barbes in plain black and embossed; the prettiest out at Clark & Wolf's.

75 cents a yard for good all wool black Cashmere 40 inches wide, at Lutz & Sloan's.

SEE THIS. Tin Cans cheaper than ever. Rollins & Holmes will not be undersold. They are now offering one dozen quart cans at 75 cents. Now is the time to make your purchases.

Best and largest Silk Handkerchief for 50 cents. Go to Clark & Wolf's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27'tf

New Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Ruches and Lace Collars in great variety at Clark & Wolf's.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

New Calicoes in the latest styles, just received at Clark & Wolf's.

Mason's original Fruit Jars, only $1.40 a dozen at Creasy's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

New line of Ball Fringes, with embroidered headings at Clark & Wolf's.

Look at the cheap Towels at I. W. Hartman's.

The price of furniture is way down to rock bottom. You can buy a very pretty Walnut Chamber Set for fifty dollars, and an elegant set for seventy-five dollars at Cadman's.

New lot of Muslins and Ginghams at Clark & Wolf's.

SEED WHEAT.

The Celebrated Hoosac Bearded Wheat from Northern Iowa—to arrive Sept. 1, 1877.

PAXTON & HARMAN,
Aug. 17-4w Rupert, Pa.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Fine Molasses only 60 cents a gallon at D. A. Creasy's.

A large line of Notions just bought at lowest prices. For cash or produce at Clark & Wolf's.

Brown and slate Alpacas at Lutz & Sloan's for 18 cents a yard.

School Books at I. W. Hartman's for country produce at lowest cash prices.

Buy your writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

Don't pass L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store without stopping to look in his window. It contains an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silverware. Watches and clocks repaired and all kinds of work in his line done neatly and cheaply.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

D. A. Creasy has just opened a fine assortment of New Dry Goods and Groceries.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes at I. W Hartman's.

For the latest styles of every kind of Goods Go and see Clark & Wolf's Store.

G. A. Clark will sell Parker & Watson's National Readers at the following prices during the coming Fall and Winter:

Primer,	15 cents.
First Reader,	25 cents
Second Reader,	40 cents.
Third Reader,	70 cents.
Fourth Reader,	$1.00
Fifth Reader,	1.25

Monteith's Geographies at the following rates:

Monteith's 1st Geography 28 cents.
Monteith's 2nd Geography 44 cents.
Monteith's 3rd Geography 83 cents.
Monteith's 4th Geography $1.40.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by J. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*"

Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
July 20, '77-8w Bloomsburg, Pa.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. aug

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt Chronicle.*

Aug. 3 1m.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

We are now offering all sizes of the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's., coal, at the lowest cash prices.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

July 1m.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77-1y jl

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial: then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. April 6, '77 7-1y

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.50
Rye " "	.75
Corn, new, " "	45
Oats, " "	.30
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed "	7.00
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.30
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.11
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.32
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.25 per Ton
No. 5 " "	3.00 "
No. 6 " "	2.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.25 "
" Bituminous "	4.50 "

Marriages.

GOLDER—DOLLMAN.—At the Methodist parsonage in Orangeville on the 21st inst, by H. S. Mendenhall, Mr. W. D. Golder to Miss Elizabeth Dollman, both of Eyers Grove.

EYER—TAYLOR.—At the same time and place by the same, Mr. Wm. B. Eyer to Miss Anna M. Taylor, both of Eyers Grove.

Deaths.

HERRING.—In Mt. Pleasant on the 21st inst., Flora Anna, daughter of Franklin and Rebecca Herring, aged 1 year, 9 months and 19 days.

OMAN.—In Orange township on the 22d inst., Mr. Samuel Oman.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that

FARM

or certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of John Wanich, sr., on the west by lands of Robert Russel, and Thomas Slate Co., on the south by lands of D. R. Appleman and on the east by land of Heirs of Daniel Vanderslice, deceased, Wilson Wanich and T. J. Vanderslice, containing

123 ACRES,

and being the property of John H. Vanderslice, deceased, and on which is erected a

New two story Dwelling House,

Large Bank Barn, together with all the necessary out-buildings, also a SMALL TENANT HOUSE, with outbuildings. There are also Two Wells of Water, one at the house and the other at the barn. There is also upon the premises a

Good Young Apple Orchard

of about six acres. There is also a good water-power upon the premises. The greater part of the farm is situate on the flat along Little Fishingcreek, and a first-class quality of land for agricultural purposes, situate about two miles from the Town of Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia county.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

HENRY W. VANDERSLICE,
aug. 10, '77-ts Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, the undersigned Committee of the person and estate of Daniel Gearhart, a lunatic of Roaringcreek township in said county, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Roaringcreek township, County of Columbia, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES

more or less, bounded by lands of Franklin Yocum, Cox's heirs, Peter Gearhart and Frederick Doty, whereon is erected two

Good Dwelling Houses,

a Bank Barn and other out-buildings.

ALSO, all that certain tract, township and county aforesaid, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES,

more or less, bounded by lands of Christian Shultz survey, Mary Bader's survey, lands of William and Elijah Yocum, and William Lemon survey and others, said subject to the following exceptions and reservations. All coal of a mineral or fossil character, all iron ore, and all other minerals of all and every description and all mines which now are or hereafter may be operated, together with free ingress and egress to and for Charles S. Coxe, his heirs and assigns.

ALSO, another piece or parcel of land, situate in township and county aforesaid, containg 20 ACRES and 15 perches bounded by lands of Franklin Yocum, J. F. Pfahler, and other lands of the said Gearhart.

The above will be sold as a whole or in lots described so as tosuit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per. cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

JAMES KEIFFER,
aug. 17-ts Committee.

Jurors for Sept. Term, 1877.

GRAND JURORS.

Beaver—Abram Rice.
Benton—John Karns, jr.
Bloom—Joshua Fetterman, I. K. Miller, A. Noble.
Catawissa—Wm. T. Creasy, C. R. Funston, William John, Charles Wanich.
Franklin—William Howell, Martin Wintersteen.
Hemlock—Everhart Berger, John Hartman, Jacob Martz, Samuel Ohl.
Jackson—N. D. Kile.
Locust—Shultz Knittle.
Madison—Solomon Barnhard, A. J. Carr.
Mifflin—Thomas Aten.
Montour—Lewis Roth.
Roaringcreek—Joseph Craig, William Rhoads.
Scott—F. P. Kelly.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—George P. Dreisbach, Edmund Schell, John Smith, Garet VanBlaragum.
Benton—Dennison Cole.
Berwick—Frank S. Hunt, William M. Stephens, D. M. Thornton.
Bloom—Charles R. Housel, S. H. Jacoby.
Briarcreek—Charles Reed.
Catawissa—E. M. Tewksberry.
Centre—Thomas Brobst, Ezra Hill, Allen Shellhamer, sr.
Conyngham—Henry Moser.
Fishingcreek—William Bashline, Aaron Hess.
Franklin—Jacob Artly, T. M. Mensch.
Greenwood—Marion Kline, Nicholas Kindt, Archibald Patterson.
Hemlock—William Appleman, William Leidy, W. M. Hartman.
Jackson—Septimus Hess, Ezra Stephens, William Yorks.
Locust—Peter Swank, Isaiah Yeager.
Madison—William J. Allen.
Main—Aaron Grover.
Montour—John Breish.
Mt. Pleasant—William E. Johnson, William Oman, George W. Ruckle.
Orange—John Cadman, Henry DeLong.
Pine—John F. Fowler.
Scott—Joseph Heckman, Willits Hartman, Thomas Merrill, Jesse Merrill, C. C. Trench.
Sugarloaf—James F. Kile, John Lewis, Allen White.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—David Bredbenner, jr., Henry Hinderliter, Charles Michael, Stephen Michael.
Benton—Ira Thomas.
Berwick—William J. Knorr.
Bloom—John Rinker.
Briarcreek—James S. Sponenberger.
Catawissa—John Geiger, George Manhart, W. H. Tutheil.
Centre—Jesse Hoffman.
Fishingcreek—Lewis Creveling.
Franklin—Thomas Cherrington, I. N. Teitsworth
Greenwood—Jacob Gerrard, Elijah Lemon, Joseph Redline, sr., John B. Shultz.
Hemlock—Sylvester Pursell.
Jackson—Zephaniah Rutt, Frank Triplepiece.
Locust—Hiram Y. Bower, Henry H. Rhoads, Mayberry Snyder.
Madison—James Dildine, C. M. Dodson, Albert Girton, Wm. S. Smith.
Mifflin—J. J. Brown, Jacob Grover.
Montour—William Beers, A. O. Stonger.
Scott—E. B. Pursell, Thomas Rutledge, N. Richart.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MOSES EVERETT, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Moses Everett, late of Orange township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned Administrators of Orange township. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

HIRAM H. KLINE,
THOMAS V. EVERETT,
aug. 16, '77-6w Administrators.

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
And Telegraphic Institute,
108 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Thorough Preparation for Business!
Largest and most complete Business College in the United States. Increased facilities. Telegraphic Dept. in charge of the Manager and Electrician of the Standard Public Telegraph Co. For full particulars, call or send for free illustrated circular. J. E. SOULE, Pres.
aug. 24, '77-6m S & S

Henrietta Fahringer by her father and next friend, John Fetterman vs. Dennis Fahringer.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 206, February Term 1877, Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

The alias subpœna in the above case having been returned non est inventus, you, the said Dennis Fahringer are requested to appear at the said Court on the first Monday of September next, to answer the complaint therein filed.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.
aug. 17, '77-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PHILIP D. KREAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Philip D Kreamer, late of Greenwood twp., Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the register of Columbia county, to Alexander Kreamer, of same township, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

ALEXANDER KREAMER,
July 27, '77-6w Administrator.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. I. K. Frickbaum and F. I. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 12th day of May, in the year

Young Folks.

Child Marian Loses her Doll.

There was an American man-of-war in the harbor and as the commander was an old friend of mine we had an invitation to go on board for luncheon.

Now I can't pretend to describe the vessel because I'm always turned about when I try to talk sailor-talk, and only know that the wind generally blows from the windward, and that it isn't a correct thing, under any circumstances, to take a reef in the rudder—but I can tell how our little lady was entertained and entertained herself, and perhaps that will be more interesting.

The children never went anywhere without taking some playthings with them, and so, when the ship's boat came for us, and we took our seats facing the six sturdy tars that were to row us, Marian had a doll of colossal size, and over which she held her pretty pink parasol with great pride, and Harry had a figure of Punch which had a queer trick of opening a prodigious mouth and swallowing, over and over, a diminutive pig, which came forth somewhere from the mysterious folds of his clothing. And the pig would squeal as he disappeared, and Punch would shut his mouth together with a very satisfied click, as much as to say, "I've done it once, and I'll do it again presently, for I like it immensely."

When we got on board we were shown over and over so many guns, and over so much polished brass, and the tidiest decks and cabins and bunks imaginable, and while we ate our luncheon a sailor band played some very good music for us, and after dinner, while our good friend, Captain B.—— and myself smoked a cigar, and Aunt Elinor and Mrs. Captain B.——talked the latest fashions, Marian, and Harry were left to amuse themselves. Harry had brought a line, and so they thought they'd fish a little. The cook gave them some bait, and presently they had their line in the water and waiting for bites.

Sure enough they had one soon, and brought up a fine fellow of a fish, who wriggled and twisted in the sunlight, and showed a beautiful coat of blue and silver that was really quite dazzling. Then they dropped their line in again and in a minute there was a nibble, and what do you think they caught?

It pulled rather hard—but when it did come over the side of the ship there was a lovely box of bon-bons, and a pretty carved ivory thimble-case for Marian, and a ball for Harry. They were all tied in a parcel, and I can only account for this strange and delightful fish, by the fact that the line went straight by one of the loop-holes of the officers' quarters below, and that some kind hand had hitched it on as Harry pulled up.

While still in the enjoyment of their new treasure, another man-of-war of another nationality hove in sight, and the Captain took his glass and looked at her and said:

"O,——yes——that's her——I expected her——it's a French ship, the *Aurora*——we're all ready to salute her!"

Then there was a good deal of very order-making ready; a great brass cannon that was on the deck had its nozzle thrust at the side, and a sailor stood by with a lighted slow-match to touch it off at the Captain's word. Marian hadn't noticed the preparations——or at least, hadn't understood what they meant till this point,——and just as the Captain said:

"Ready,—fire!"

She gave a little scream and shouted:

"Oh—don't—don't—my poor, precious doll!"

"And my Punch!" cried Harry.

"And my beautiful pink parasol!" said Marian, ready to cry.

But even while they spoke "boom" went the cannon—and there went flying out on the water a pretty pink parasol that opened itself proudly among the smoke; and there was a blonde doll that shot out as far as it could towards the land, but finally dropped into the water; and there was a pig-swallowing Punch that skipped along on waves like a bird, and finally went down to swallow pigs at the bottom of the sea.

And on deck there stood a little figure of a lovely little girl, upon whose cheeks were two great tears, and who said half sobbing:

"Oh, my poor Wilhelmina!—to think of her coming to such an end, and it was all my fault for I ought not to have put her in the gun. And my pink parasol was a present."

"Wasn't it jolly though, when it went off?" said Harry. "I'd rather hear cannons than to have all the dolls and parasols and Punches in the world."

After a while we consoled Marian—who it seems, at Harry's instigation, had put her treasures into the cannon—when they began fishing, and—the little rogue that he was—had watched all the preparations for firing, knowing they were there, and hadn't said a word.

—*Wm. M. F. Round, in September* Wide Awake.

The trustees of the British Museum are in treaty for the purchase of a copy of the largest book in the world. Toward the close of the seventeenth century the reigning Emperor of China appointed an Imperial Commission to reprint in one vast collection all native works of interest and importance in every branch of literature. In the beginning of the following century the Commissioners completed their labors, and were able to lay before the Emperor a very palpable proof of their diligence in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,100 volumes entitled "Kin ting Kop kin too shoo tseih chieg," or "An Illustrated Imperial Collection of Ancient and Modern Literature." Only a small edition was printed off in the first instance, and before long the greater part of the copper types which had been cast for the understanding were purloined by untrustworthy officials, and the remainder were melted down and coined into cash. Accidents by fire and by violence have considerably reduced the number of copies of the Imperial edition orginally printed, and it is believed that a comparatively few now remain extant.

About the Fly.

When a Detroit woman answered the door she found a stranger on the doorstep. He had a bundle in his hand, a smile on his face, and he said:

'Madame, can I sell you some fly paper?'

'Does the paper fly,' she asked.

'No ma'am, but it makes the flies fly.'

'What do I want the flies to fly for?' she continued.

'Every fly, madam'—he was explaining when she called out:

'I want you to fly! I can get along with flies better than I can with agents.'

'But I am not on the fly,' he softly said.

'But our dog is,' she grimly replied, and so he was. He flew around the corner, the agent flew for the gate, the roll of fly-paper flew over the curb, and a news boy climbed a tree-box to be out of the muss and shouted:

'She flew, thou flyest, he flied, and I believe the dog got a piece of meat with that coat tail!'

Agricultural.

Principles Governing the Production of Milk.

From an article on this subject in the Scientific American, was condensed the following items: "I understand very well, as probably every man does who handles milk, that there is a wide difference in the composition of pure milk, especially in the matter of the per centage of butter. All milk is richer in September than in June, and it varies in this respect in different seasons in the same herd or cow. The cow that is fleshy gives milk richer in butter than the cow that is thin and poor. One that has reached her full maturity gives better milk than she did before she reached that age. A cow that is gaining flesh every day gives a richer milk than a cow that is losing it gradually. Experience has taught me that a cow's milk very deficient in butter often fattens a finer calf than that of a first-class butter cow. A man cannot procure milk profitably for any purpose without feeding his cows liberally with good, sound, healthy, nutritious food. It requires a certain amount of food to supply the demands of nature. All above that amount which she will take and assimilate will be converted into milk and flesh. The herd should be kept warm in winter and fed and watered with regularity. This diet should be varied as much as convenience will allow."

Scab In Sheep.

A correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* gives a recipe which, he says, will cure sheep of this disease at one dipping. Here are his directions:

To eight gallons of strong tobacco juice, add two ounces of vitriol, one-quarter pound saltpetre, one gallon brine made of tobacco juice, one quart of soft soap or plenty of wood ashes or potash, which is better than either; use three-quarters teaspoonful of arsenic, one-quarter pound of sulphur. Boil the ingredients together, and apply as hot as you can without injuring the sheep. As to mode of dipping, make a strong, tight box 3½ feet long, 2½ feet high, 16 inches wide, or 18 if the sheep are large; put in juice enough to cover the sheep when lying down; two men take the sheep, one by the fore legs the other by the hind; lay them in, back down, till they touch the bottom; then let them get up themselves, and they will saturate themselves thoroughly, heads too. It will not injure them in the least. If there are any very hard spots, rub with cob or curry-comb. If it bleeds, all right, so much the better. Do this before dipping. Let them stand and drain before getting out of the box. Scraping with a piece of hoop helps the draining. The dipping should be done soon after shearing. Dip the lambs with the sheep. To keep the disease back and save the wool, pick the worst of the sheep and paste the wool on the back, and pour on a little tobacco juice or dissolved saltpetre This will arrest the disease, but will not cure. Unmanufactured tobacco is best—ten pounds to one hundred sheep. Cigar clippings and stems, or damaged tobacco will do, but it will take more. I have always kept my sheep in the same yards and same range after dipping as before, and they never had it the second time.

Household Hints.

BAKED APPLES.—Bake until they are tender, quarter them, and after you have taken the core out, place them in a platter and sprinkle white sugar over them and a thick layer of cream.

LEMON PIE.—One lemon, one egg, one cracker, one cupful of sugar, half cupful water, one spoonful salt, the juice of the lemon squeezed out, the pulp and cracker chopped together; grate the rind.

TO PERFUME LINEN.—Rose leaves dried in the shade, or at about four feet from a stove, one pound; cloves, caraway seeds, and allspice, of each ounce, pound in a mortar or grind in a mill. Mix all these together, and put the compound into little bags.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—Red raspberries, any quantity or sufficient to fill a stone jar nearly full, then pour upon them sufficient vinegar to cover them, cover the jar closely, and set it aside for eight or ten days; then strain through flannel or muslin, and add to the clear liquor one and a half pounds of sugar to each pint, place over a fire and boil for a few minutes, allow it to cool, and then bottle for use. This makes, when mixed with water, a delightful summer drink, also very beneficial for convalescents.

FRESH MACKEREL.—Mackerel must be very fresh, indeed; wash thoroughly, dry with a cloth, and sprinkle inside with salt and pepper; take very young leeks, the long green tops and all, tie all around the fish, and broil slowly over a clear fire; must be turned often; when quite done pour over it melted butter, with parsley in it; garnish with parsley.

LEMON JELLY.—Grate one whole lemon, taking out the seeds; add one egg, one cupful white sugar, four table spoonfuls cold water; mix well together and cook over steam until it is clear; put in cups and set in a cool, dry place; it will keep four or five weeks.

Horse Collars.

The *Valley Farmer* says collars are, or should be, so made as to throw the chief force on the lower part of the shoulder. The horse can apply but little strength on the upper part, and for this reason breast collars are coming greatly into vogue, as the strength is exerted on the lower part of the shoulder. The collar should be purchased of the proper size. Just before putting it on the first time, immerse it in water, letting it remain about a minute, and immediately put it on to work. The collar, by being wet, will adapt itself to the shoulder, and should dry on the horse. When taken off, it should be left in the same shape it occupied on the horse, and ever after you will have a snug-fitting collar and no wounds.

WEANING COLTS.—A Vermont farmer says he weaned a last spring colt in the following manner: I fed grain or meal to the mare when the colt was with her. The colt soon learned to eat meal with the dame. After he has been taught to eat with the mare he will eat as readily when he is removed from her. I put my colt in a stable where he could have plenty of exercise in a large yard; fed him with hay and bran mixed with milk, which I soon taught him to drink without the bran. I weaned him from the mare in this way when he was three months old; he seemed contented, and I think did as well as though he had run with the mare two months longer. It is much better for the mare, and more convenient if one wants to use her, as most people do in the country, while the colt is with her. This way of weaning colts is very convenient, and one can feed milk at such times as seem judicious, substituting grain or shorts for the milk at any reasonable time.

Many who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times a day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in course of time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists. aug.

VEGETINE.

Its medical properties are Alterative Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two year's experience with the use of Vegetine in Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. My nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what Vegetine has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system,—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows: one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the seat; one on my head, which ate into the skull bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so as my whole body was full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from the sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw Vegetine advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles; and this morning I am going to plough corn as a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as Vegetine has restored me to the blessing of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men; and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.
Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEPHENS,

Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. I. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.
August 31-1m

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "Those," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1838, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will persue them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
Oct. 12, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building,

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

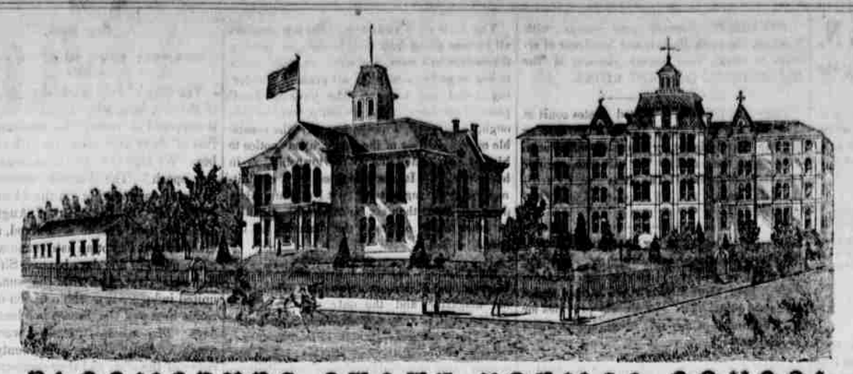
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the state:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees
Sept. 8, '76. 1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides Coits, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove**, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicca rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.
Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S
CHEMICAL PAINT,
and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.
Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1321, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

THIS SPACE IS
RESERVED FOR
David Lowenberg's
New Fall Advertisement.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO.
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions.
Russell's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,
738 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

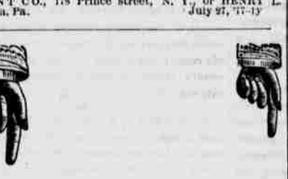
NOTICE.
From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost, and furnish and set metre s at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $1.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, '76- C. W. MILLER, Sec

PAPER BAGS FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,



BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs, PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.
J. REYNOLDS & SON,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED
Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.
Descriptive Circulars sent free to any address.
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 27, '77-1y A & S

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 80c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING AGENTS
Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Orangeville Academy.

REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.

If you want to patronize a
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.
Next term begins
MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1877.
For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
July 27, '77-1y Orangeville, Pa.

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GLAZING,
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PAPER HANGING,

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited
WM. F. BODINE.
March 24

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OSWEGO STARCH
Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same.
Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch
is the most delicious of all preparations for
Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.
Aug. 2, '77-3m h & co

PATENTS.
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '71-tf b & w

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK ISLER, DECEASED.
Letters Testamentary on the estate of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Elizabeth Isler, of same township, Executrix, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executrix without delay. ELIZABETH ISLER,
July '77-6w Executrix.

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Dyspepsia and Debility
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Dyspepsia and Debility
Almost invariably yield to the
TONIC & INVIGORATING EFFECTS
—OF THE—
PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
—OR—
Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron.

Read the Following:

WEST FAIRLEE, VT., Jan. 11, 1871.

Dear Sir—For seven or eight years past I have been in poor health, and for the past year or more very feeble. My health continued to decline, and my flesh and strength wasted away until I was unable to work, or even go up stairs without great exhaustion. I suffered from frequent and distressing attacks of palpitation of the heart, my food distressed me, causing acidity and pain in the stomach; and I suffered from extreme nervousness, constipation, and debility of the system generally, my blood being tohn and poor and sluggish in circulation, and I was for years suffering all the torture of a confirmed dyspeptic. About six months since I concluded I would try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and received so much benefit from it that I purchased five bottles more, and have continued the use of the syrup until quite recently. It has restored my health to such an extent that I feel myself as good as new. My digestion is good and my weight has increased in the past four months from 130 to 148 pounds; my strength has returned, and my general health is thus wonderfully improved, and I can truly say I owe it all to the use of your PERUVIAN SYRUP. I earnestly recommend all sufferers from dyspepsia and debility to give it a trial, hoping it will do them as much good as it has me.

Yours very truly, MRS. S. D. BEMIS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
From a Merchant.

NORTH SEABMONT, ME., Sept. 9, 1870.

Dear Sir—It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP in my own family. My wife for the past ten years has been in feeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and was so well pleased with the result, continued its use until three or bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 116 pounds to 126½. I have employed physicians and used a great many varieties of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the PERUVIAN SYRUP than all the rest together.

My sales of the syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend so good an article to suffering humanity.

Yours truly, ITHIEL PEASE.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
Restored to Complete Health

BROOKS, ME. Sept. 7, 1870.

Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.

Seven years ago the past spring I had a severe attack of diptheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of PERUVIAN SYRUP I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the SYRUP until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health and have remained so to this day.

I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I am often in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results.

Yours truly, CHAS. E. PEARCY.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston. Sold by all Druggists. Pamphlets free. aug.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1876 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Holtzendorff, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Abe, Mr Julius Duboc, Brugsh Bey, M. Rolin Jorquemyns, M. Spuller, Dep., M. Gindriez, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Rigg, Thomas Brassey, M. P. Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Pozzoni, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Delmar, V. Botta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as special contributors.

Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.

Price $1.00 a Number. $5.00 a Year (Six Numbers.)

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., N.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTS
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,2 a.m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers arrived from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 26th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 a.
" Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.25 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	2 58	9 45	Scranton	9 30	3 30	6 25
8 00	2 51	9 40	Bellevue	9 35	3 35	6 30
7 55	2 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 38	3 38	6 33
7 49	2 43	9 31	Lackawanna	10 03	3 44	6 38
7 37	2 37	9 26	Pittston	10 06	3 46	6 50
7 33	2 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	3 52	6 55
7 27	2 27	9 16	Wyoming	10 16	3 56	7 01
7 22	2 22	9 11	Maltby	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	2 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	4 07	7 11
7 15	2 17	9 06	Kingston	10 27	4 11	7 15
7 15	2 17	9 15	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 15